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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....APRIL 13, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

North Carolina day at the World's Fair is fixed for August 18th.

The Capitol club at Raleigh has postponed its dance and reception because of the sad accident at the switchback.

The next annual convention of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, of North Carolina, will hold in Greensboro on or about June 12th.

The newspaper men of Pittsburg, Pa., who have been indicted for publishing newspapers Sunday, are going to see to it that those laws are enforced against street cars, steamboats, and everything else that works on Sunday.

The Asheville Gazette says: "It is reported that Mr. George W. Vanderbilt has purchased Mount Pisgah and will build a large and elegant hotel on the top of the mountain. This mountain is 5,757 feet above the sea level." Western North Carolina is in luck.

Mr. James Ewing who has been appointed Minister to Belgium is not the gentleman we are all bound to remember so agreeably in connection with the visit of Vice President Stevenson last fall, but the law partner of the Vice President. The younger gentleman was Mr. Adlai Ewing, the one appointed is plain Jim Ewing.

The elections held last week divided the victories pretty evenly between the parties. The Republicans elected the Judge in Michigan, as usual, and made gains in the local elections in Kansas. The Democrats, to offset this, carried many cities and towns in Ohio, including Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, and also Hartford and Bridgeport in Connecticut.

The Richmond Dispatch says that there are eight Lieutenant Generals of the Confederacy still living. They are Stephen D. Lee, Starkville, Miss.; James Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.; Jubal A. Early, Lynchburg, V.; Simon B. Buckner, Frankfort, Ky.; Joseph Wheeler, Ala.; Ambrose P. Stewart, Oxford, Miss.; Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.; John B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

According to the Baltimore American Mr. Cleveland has a middle-aged Cabinet. Their ages are thus given: Cleveland, fifty-six years; Stevenson, fifty-eight; Gresham, sixty-one; Carlisle, fifty-eight; Bissell, forty-six; Lamont, forty-one; Herbert, fifty; Olney, fifty-eight; Smith, thirty-eight; Morton, sixty. Secretary Herbert's short arm can sympathize with Secretary Gresham's short leg. It was a Federal bullet in the Wilderness that shortened the former and a Confederate bullet near Atlanta that shortened the latter.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who has attained distinction in the scientific world by his researches in anthropology and American archæology, has arrived in New York with a party of friends who are going to make a tour of the continent and visit the World's Fair at Chicago. The prince is the author of twenty-three books, and will collect material for another before returning to France. For this purpose he will visit the Indian posts in the west and northwest. He will call on President Cleveland before going west.

Hannis Taylor the new Minister to Spain, is a native of Washington, North Carolina, and has many relatives in this State. His father moved about the beginning of the war to Mobile, Alabama. Hannis, says the News and Observer, was a student at the University at Chapel Hill, and he delivered an address there last commencement. In the meantime he had acquired great reputation as a scholar and had written a book tracing the development of the principles of constitutional government from the early times in England. He is about 44 years of age; and is a very fine man.

The election of Carter Harrison to the mayorality of Chicago, is a signal Democratic victory over all kinds of odds, says the Charlotte Observer—the efforts of his opponents to consolidate the labor element of the city against him and to draw the German vote from his support, while fearful warnings were uttered about the evils of misgovernment to result from making him the chief executive of the city. Mr. Harrison has emerged triumphant over all this, and no unprejudiced citizen of Chicago doubts his ability and determination to give the city a good, honest administration. Doubtless the people of the great Western city felt that, in view of the approaching World's Fair, it behooved them to place their municipal affairs in the hands of the capable Democracy.

A dispatch from Washington says the Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the official programme of the review of the United States and foreign ships of war, which will take place in New York York harbor on the 27th inst. The men-of-war will be anchored in two columns extending from Twenty-sixth street up North river, the foreign ships on the New York side The President and members of his Cabinet will be received on board the Dolphin at 10:30 o'clock a. m. off Twenty-third street, North river. The Dolphin will then get under way, and, followed by the coast survey steamer Blake and the steamer Monmouth, will proceed up the river between the columns of the United States and foreign men-of-war. The Blake will carry the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Monmouth the Judges of the Supreme court, Senators and Representatives of the United States and Governors of States accompanied by one staff officer. No other invitation will be issued for the review. The Dolphin, proceeding between the columns, will as she passes the various ships, be saluted with the honors due to the Chief of State and arriving at the head of the columns will anchor between them. The Blake will anchor at the head of the foreign and the Monmouth of the American column. The flag officers and captains of men-of-war will then be received on board of the Dolphin and be presented to the President who will entertain them at lunch. Lunch will at the same time be served on the Blake and the Monmouth. The review will terminate by the return of the Dolphin, Blake and Monmouth through the lines and when the President's flag is hauled down from the Dolphin it will be saluted with twenty-one guns from all of the men-of-war present.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Senate of Arkansas passes the Woman's Suffrage bill. ——The fire insurance companies cancel all their risks at Antlers, I. T., in consequence of the threats to burn the town. ——The Mormons at Salt Lake dedicate their new temple. ——The proceedings of the Behring Sea Arbitration court are very dull so far. ——The number of men seeking office from the President has by no means diminished and the President's list of daily callers is still as large as ever. Virginia leads all the States in this respect. ——Mr. Cleveland's home rule policy for the Territories and District of Columbia is very pleasing to the people at those localities. ——Mr. Cleveland has appointed Mr. Hannis Taylor of Alabama, to be Minister to Spain. ——An open switch causes the wreck of a freight train on the Raleigh and Augusta railroad. The engineer stands to his post and escapes injury. ——S. P. Arrington, a prominent citizen of Warren county is dead. ——The Senate has confirmed a great many nominations principally Ministers and Consuls. —— The Senate has elected the Senate officers chosen some time ago in the Democratic caucus. Their terms of office are to begin with the first day of the next session of Congress. ——A great many of the Senators have left Washington, among them Senator Vilas who is off somewhere fishing and could not be reached in time to get home at the death of his daughter. ——There is no truth in the statement that an affront was offered our naval officers at Havana by the Governor General. ——The appointment of Judge Lochren as Commissioner of Pensions causes great satisfaction to all parties, especially of the Northwest. He has a brilliant record as a soldier. —— The Chilian Legation at Washington has no information as to martial law being declared at Santiago. ——The Secretary of the Navy has arranged the programme for the naval review at New York on the 27th inst. ——Minister John Hicks cables the State department from Lima, Peru, as follows: "At (place omitted) a mob attacked the Masonic lodge, sacked the building and burned the fixtures in the street. Incidentally the United States Consulate was invaded, the furnishings destroyed and the acting Consular Agent shot in the foot. The archives were saved intact. A squad of Peruvian police looked on while the mob performed its work, without interference. The mail brings the particulars." There is but one Consulate in Peru, that at Callao. In this position Aquilla J. Dougherty of Illinois, appointed during Mr. Harrison's administration June 2nd, 1890, stands on the record as Consul. There are under him six Consular Agencies. The event may have occurred at one of the interior Consular Agencies. After consultation with President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham sent the following telegram to Minister Hicks: "Protest against the failure of the authorities to afford protection to the Consulate, and if the facts are well established, ask an expression of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty parties and reparation for the injury to American property or person." ——College Hill insane asylum, nine miles north of Cincinnati, has been burned to the ground. The loss will probably exceed $200,000; insurance $100,000. There were 200 inmates in the building, and scenes of the wildest excitement ensued as the attendants worked to rescue the patients. In the rush three escaped. The origin of the fire is a mystery. ——Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and her children are in Asheville, N. C., where they will remain for a month or more as the guests of George W. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Shepard has been suffering from nervous prostration since the death of her husband and her brother has invited her to seek rest and renewed strength in his beautiful secluded North Carolina retreat. ——The report of the examiner in charge of the Commercial National bank of Nashville, Tenn., indicates that it will require an assessment of about 80 per cent. on the stockholders to pay off its indebtedness. The assets are stated at $2,400,000; estimated losses, $850,000, leaving the value of assets $1,550,000; the amount due depositors, $1,500,000; total liabilities, aside from the capital stock, $1,900,000. ——The three negro highwaymen who robbed Aaron Wade near Durham not long ago, have all been captured. ——The money now locked up in the vaults of the Gate City bank will be turned over to another bank so it can be put in circulation. It is thought the bank will soon pay out. ——Secretary Gresham, under instructions of the President, has sent instructions to our Minister at Constantinople to take stringent measures for bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the outrages committed by a Turkish mob on American citizens. ——In the indictment against ex-Sheriff Rogers of Wake county for embezzlement, the jury renders a verdict of not guilty. —— The State of Nebraska votes unanimously to impeach the ex-Attorney General of that State. ——Secretary Herbert will give a dinner to naval officers on the Dolphin on the 22nd inst. ——Secretary Morton will curtail the forces of the Agricultural Department. —— The Treasury Department is in an easier condition than it has been for some months, owing to the increased receipts from customs. ——Reports from the Northwest show that much damage has been done by prairie fires and wind storms. ——The Glenmore distillery at Owensboro, Ky., was burned last Friday. ——Frank Gordon, son of the Georgia Senator, who had put in a highly endorsed application for Third Assistant Secretary of State, has withdrawn his application, having received an advantageous offer in the line of his profession, the law. ——Dun & Co.'s report says the more seasonable weather has improved retail trade and collections, but complaints are still heard. There has been a gain in the wholesale business also. The money markets are comparatively easy. —— Delegates to the National Sanitary conference from fifteen States have formed the Sanitary Conference of the Mississippi Valley. This grew out of a lack of harmony among the delegates to the National conference. —— Train wreckers wrecked a freight train near Barlow, Fla. ——Rev. T. C. Tupper, rector of St. Phillip's church, Atlanta, has resigned. He performed the marriage ceremony during Lent, contrary to the express orders of Bishop Nelson. This caused the resignation. —— The Pope has announced that he will not grant audiences to any royal personages of the Roman Catholic faith who have come to Rome to attend the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margaret.

A Visit to Perim Island in the Red Sea.

I recently had the opportunity, says a much-travelled man, of visiting Perim Island, which is situated at the entrance to the Red Sea, in the Straits of Babel-Mandeb. With regard to the annexation of the island to Great Britain the story goes that some years before the opening of the Suez Canal some French men-of-war arrived at Aden, having sailed round the Cape. They remained at Aden for some days in order to take in coal and provisions. During their stay it leaked out that were on their way to Perim Island in order to annex it to France, with the view of making it a coaling station for French ships when the Suez Canal was completed. The British officer in command at Aden on hearing of this quietly despatched a vessel to Perim, and a few days later, when the French arrived at Perim they found to their chagrin the British flag flaying on the island, having had their long voyage for nothing. Soon afterwards, a company of Sepoys under an English lieutenant were stationed on the island, which had been placed, together with Aden, under the control of the Bombay Presidency.

Perim Island is about three miles in length, and two miles in breadth at its widest point, but at the centre of the island, opposite the harbour, the breadth is only three-quarters of a mile. Between Perim and Babel-Mandeb on the Arabian coast is a narrow strait a mile and a half in breadth, this channel being as a rule only taken by vessels during daylight. The African coast is seven miles distant from Perim, Ras Siyan being the nearest point.

On entering the harbour, which is on the south-west side of the island, it is seen to be somewhat of a horse-shoe shape, having a narrow entrance, rendering a pilot necessary to navigate its passage. On the occasion of my visit we entered the harbour about six a. m. and anchored, at some little distance from the shore, near the s.s. Tamarind, of Christiana, which which was already at anchor. In a very short space of time lighters containing coal were brought alongside the vessel by means of a steam tug, and the process of coaling was at once begun. Meanwhile the Port Surgeon came on board in a rowing-boat manned by Somalis, who wore dark green jerseys with Port Surgeon woven in front in white letters. The Somalis are of the negro type, but as a rule are better featured than the ordinary negro; they come from a district on the northeast coast of Africa opposite the Island of Socotra. Having received a bill of health to the effect that there had been no cases of infectious disease on board since our departure from Bombay eight days previously, that Port Surgeon gave us permission to go ashore, and at about seven a. m. we went ashore in the surgeon's boat, the landing-place merely consisting of a few steps cut in the rock.

The island is volcanic in origin, and consists uniformly of hard rock, dark greyish in colour. The greater portion of the island is low-lying, but at its easterly extremity rises to the height of about 150 feet; the lighthouse, Lloyd's signalling station, and the barracks being built on this higher ground. The barracks are at present occupied by two companies of Sepoys under British officers. The other buildings on the island are the doctor's residence, hotel, and offices and residences for the European employes of the Perim Coal Company, which was established about eight years ago. There are also a number of huts occupied by the Sernalis, who are employed by the coal company. A large stock of coal lies on the shore, many vessels now coaling at Perim in preference to Aden. No vegetation of any kind whatever grows on the island, and there is no supply of fresh water, it all having to be condensed by machinery on the island. Provisions for the inhabitants—between 300 and 400 in number, including the troops—are brought from Aden, which is ninety-eight miles from Perim, by means of a small steamer belonging to the coal company.

The hotel is a two-stored wooden building, with a sign extending the whole length of the front wall announcing it to be the Oriental Hotel. The front door opened into a large, lofty room, which served alike for bar, restaurant, and general provision and dry goods store. On one of the walls shelves packed with tinned provisions of all kinds reached as high as the ceiling. Opening out of this room was a smaller room, containing, to our suprize, a full-sized English billiard table. The hotel is under the control of the coal company, and in a prominent position in the large room a written list of rules is affixed. One of these rules was to the effect that no employe of the coal company was to be supplied with more than fifty rupees' worth of drink during the month, and that no drink was to be supplied to an employe who had not paid his previous month's account.

From the higher ground the whole of Perim Island can be seen at a glance. Bab-el-Mandeb is seen to consist of a number of black sharp-pointed peaks between 800 and 900 feet high. Built on the sides of these peaks several white-walled Arabian forts can be made out. Behind Bab-el-Mandeb a high range of mountains is visible—the Jebel Hejaf—and behind this is another range, the Jebel Arrar or Chimney Peaks, being about twenty-three miles distant from Bab-el-Mandeb. On looking towards the south-west the African coast is plainly in sight, and a group of small islands, the Brothers, can be seen; the important position of Perim Island as commanding the entrance to the Red Sea is thus seen at a glance.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Strike at the Root of the Disease.

Baltimore Sun.]

In the South and West the farmers feel and know that something is wrong, but that when they desire to borrow interest is high. Many of them have come to the conclusion that the cause of their difficulties is a scarcity of the circulating medium, and hence they are clamoring for an unlimited issue of light weight silver dollars. A glance at the bank statements of the country shows that these silver inflationists are wide of the mark in their diagnois. In New York money is so abundant that it is going begging at the lowest rates of interest, and yet there is more demand for it in New York than in other places. Some of the rural banks of Maryland have sent hundreds of thousands of dollars to New York on deposit for the two or three per cent. a year that is allowed for it. Most of the banks of Maryland have more currency than they know what to do with, and all the commercial centres are congested. What, then, is the cause of the scarcity in the West and South? More currency, proportionately, is needed in these rural communites than in the East because there all payments are made in cash, whilst here the great majority of debts are paid by bank checks. And yet they cannot keep their currency. It is all drained toward New York or some other city. The reason is that what is usually called the "balance of trade" is against these communities. They buy more than they sell and have to pay the difference in cash. If a man has a wheat crop or a cotton crop to sell, he finds no difficulty in getting cash for it. All the marketable products will command cash, but if it takes all the cotton crop or wheat crop fetches to pay the fertilizer bill, the bill for shoes, clothing, blankets and iron ware in the city, no cash comes back to the farm.

The Southern planter and Western farmer are subjected to the drainage of federal taxation, and the enormous volume of this drain is not appreciated. It is sufficient to withdraw the entire circulating medium from a Southern State in an incredibly short time. Take the matter of pensions alone. Any one of the Souther States has to pay several million of dollars into the treasury for this purpose. This is withdrawn from these States absolutely and put into circulation in the Northern States. If we add to this the amount which the tariff withdraws from the South and West and hands over to the protected manufacturers of the East, it will be readily perceived why money cannot remain in the States which are now clamoring for it unless the farming industry is so prosperous as to overcome all. The truth is that the remedy for the troubles of which the West and South complain lies more in an economical administration of government and an adjustment of taxation upon that basis than in any wild monetary schemes or tinkering with the currency. The scarcity of currency is the symptom. Let the people, like a wise physician, strike at the root of the disease and the symptom will disappear.

THE WOMEN OF HAWAII.

The Most Beautiful of all the Dark Skinned Races.

"The women of Hawaii are dark skinned, but they are beautiful. Their eyes are glorious, their lips are rounded, but rarely too full. Their armes are absolutely matchless, with dainty wrists and biceps simply luxurious in their delicious curves. Their ankles are perfect, and their feet are small, with high arched insteps. Their hair is far from being made up of abbreviated kinks, as most Americans seem to imagine. Women are frequently seen among the natives with hair long, rich and glossy.

"But the greatest charm of the Hawaiian maiden is her ever present grace of movement. I have never yet seen a Hawaiian woman make one awkward gesture. Whether they are riding their narrow surf boards on the crest of a curling ocean breaker or seated (perfectly modestly, too) astride a horse—two recreations of which they are passionately fond—they are the essence of gracefulness. The Hula Hula, or night dance, whatever its moral effect may be, is one of the most beautiful exhibitions I have ever seen.

"Hawaiian women are fond of music and quick to catch new airs on their guitars, the favorite instrument here. They make fascinating sweethearts and faithful wives. A Hawaiian girl falls in love but once. If the object of her affections does not respond, she simply dies. This is literally true. The way these people have of calmy lying down in the face of a disappointment, or a conviction that their time has come, however groundless, and simply waiting until they really do die, is, I think, the most remarkable of all the strange phases of life in the Sandwich Islands. They are fatalists to an extent that would be ludicrous, were it not so pitiful. What is to be, in their minds, will be, and they cannot be induced to offer the slightest resistence."

Eggs of the World for London.

London News.

There was a time when all foreign eggs in this country were known as "French eggs." Now, thanks to improved means of transport, they come to us from a variety of countries. The annual import, according to the latest official returns, reaches the enormous number of nearly 1,300,000,000, valued at £350,000,000. France and Germany still furnish more than one-half of the whole. Belgium, Russia and Denmark come next in order as egg exporters to this country. The Canadian quota has increased from 2,000,000 to 23,000,000 in a single year, and we have now laid under contribution a variety of minor sources, among which, it is curious to note, are the Canary Islands, Turkey and Egypt.

The Largest English Locomotive.

London Iron.]

What is described as the largest locomotive ever seen in England has just been built, from designs by Mr. F. C. Winby, by Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn of Newcastle who intend to despatch it to the omnivorous Chicago Exhibition, where it is expected to cause a mild sensation. According to a description furnished us by Mr. Clement E. Stretton of Leicester the leviathan engine, which received the name of "James Toleman" at its christening, an interesting operation which we presume took place when water was first let into the boiler, runs upon a four wheeled leading bogie and two pairs of independent driving wheels of 7 feet 6 inches diameter, and it has four high-pressure cylinders, a noteworthy fact. Two cylinders placed inside under the smokebox are 17 inches by 22 inches, and they actuate the first pair of driving wheels. Two outside cylinders are placed behind the bogie wheels; they are 16½ inches by 24 inches, and they work the second, or trailing pair of driving wheels. The total trastive force exerted by the four cylinders upon the four driving wheels is therefore 143 pounds for each pound of effective pressure. The boiler works at a pressure of 175 pounds, but it is constructed to carry 200 pounds if necessary, and it is of oval section; in order that it may be placed between the tops of the driving wheels. The number of tubes is 189; their diameter is 2¼ inches; their length is 16 feet; their heating surface is 1,800 square feet; the heating surface of the firebox is 138 square feet; the total heating surface, 2,018 square feet. The area of firegrate is 28 square feet; the weight of engine in working order, 60 tons, and the tender, when loaded, is fully 45 tons, so that the engine and tender complete weigh about 105 tons. The running trials of the latest specimen. British locomotive building skill will be followed with interest both in this country and America.

She Saw the Emperor.

At the Woman's club in Washington the following touching story was recently told: "I was in Berlin in 1871 when the Emperor William returned from Paris, the war over and Germany victorious. I sat in a barouche opposite the entrance of the place. Around was all Berlin—all Germany, as it seemed to me. You could have walked on the heads of the people, but you could not have moved in such a crowd. The emperor came and stood silently before them, and they were silent at first; then the shout that went up was almost awful in its intensity, and the emperor, with a military salute and a few words of thanks went in. But that did not satisfy them; they cried out again and pressed up closer. A peasant woman who had been standing near my carriage said: "Oh, let me come in—let me get nearer! I must see him! I have lost two sons in this war!

"I opened the door, and she climbed in and stood up. I passed my arm around her to steady her, and then we turned to the balcony of the first floor. In a moment the emperor appeared and stood the center of all eyes and hearts. The peasant woman folded her hands and said: 'Pray for him—pray for him, and all those in his position! They have so much'—there she paused, but I knew she meant blood; she was thinking of her boys—'so much on their hands!' The emperor again thanked the people for their welcome and asked them to disperse then, and they did. Almost before I could recover myself enough to look around they were all gone, and the great place in front of the palace had only a few other carriages, like my own waiting to drive off."

Lord Salisbury's House at the Fair.

London Standard]

One of the most interesting contributions from England to the Chicago exhibition is to be a reproduction of what is perhaps the finest example in this country of sixteenth century decorative wood carving. This is the famous banqueting hall at Hatfield House, the Hertfordshire seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. A facsimile, exact in everything but size, has been reproduced by Messrs. Hampton & Sons of Pall Mall. The reproduction, permission to execute which was given by Lord Salisbury, is 40 feet long—the original being 60—20 feet broad and 23 high, the whole of the internal surface being constructed of beautifully carved oak, cut from the solid block and shaded to the deep, rich tint of the antique work by the process known as "fuming."

The Cecil coat of arms, which has also been cut from a solid block, and the floor, like the original, will be composed of white and black marble. Messrs. Hampton & Sons will complete the ensemble by furnishing the hall with chairs, tables and armor of the Elizabethan period, and had time allowed replicas of the tapestry at Hatfield House would have been supplied. As it is, tapestry will be used as near as possible like the original.

Even in these days of lofty structures and huge enterprises it is unusual to hear of a building having fifteen gigantic elevators with a carrying capacity of 10,000 persons each hour. Yet such is told of "The MacKaye Spectatorium" at Chicago. Those elevators are to be the swiftest and best known to applied mechanics; they are to enable the people to have easy access to the vast galleries of the auditorium, to the immense roof gardens and restaurants, at a height of 100 feet from the ground and to attain with celerity and safety the great dome which rears itself to a height of 250 feet. These elevators are to be placed in three groups of five each and will prove an interesting sight to visitors.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Crossed the River.

Wilson Mirror.

One by one the great and world renowned and justly celebrated spirits of the dear Lost Cause, spirits that walked the earth in a halo of splendid usefulness and reflected lustre upon the country by the brilliancy of magnificent achievement, are furling the banners of existence and taking their places in the silent chambers of the noiseless temple of Eternal Hush. Another one has just "joined the majority," and been assigned a place in that grand Valhalla above where can be seen in sweet communion the spirits of Lee and Johnson and Beauregard and Bragg, and others who gave glory to war in the brilliancy of unsurpassed gallantry and heroism. The death of General Edward Kirby Smith, at Sewanee, Tenn., last Wednesday, removes from the scenes of this life the last of the five great leaders of the Confederacy, whose very names awakened enthusiasm, inspired love for the South, brought back to their veteran survivors the memory of brave deeds done for their country's sake, and who, dying one by one, have left the evening of their days only the more saddened to the remnants here and there of the armies of Virginia and the Southwest. General Smith was in his 70th year of his age at the time of his death, and was graduated from West Point Academy in 1845, at which institution he was subsequently professor of mathematics until 1855. He entered the Confederate service with the rank of major and by his merit was successively elevated to the rank of full general, in 1864—the last officer upon whom that high grade was bestowed.

A Missing Island.

St. Louis Republican.

Expedition Island is no more. Your map shows it lying on the northwest coast of Australia, about twenty-two miles from the mainland. When it flourished in all its glory, as it has since time of memory, it was a beautiful tract of land, thirteen miles long and one and a half or two miles broad.

A vessel was sailing in those parts quite recently when the officers remarked the absence of the island. The captain ordered that soundings be made. All around thousands of feet of water was found.

Finally, upon observing that there were no signs of breakers on the former site of the island, he ordered that they sail directly across where the island had formerly been. Soundings were again taken, which resulted in finding that the island had only sunk to a depth of forty-eight feet below the surface. It was one of the largest islands on the Australian coast and its sudden subsidence is a mystery.

Some Familiar Quotations.

London Tit-Bits.

"Alliteration's artful aid" was spoken of by the little read poet, Churchill. "Pursues the even tenor of his way" was the phrase of a bishop of London in the last century, Dr. Porteous. "The pink of perfection" was originated by Oliver Goldsmith: So were "Measures, not men," and "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." Gray, the author of the "Elegy," is responsible for many popular phrases, among them "Full many a gem of purest ray serene." "To waste its sweetness on the desert air," "This pleasing, anxious being." "The paths of glory lead but to the grave" and "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.' Dr. Johnson gave us "To point a moral and adorn a tale" and "Who live to please must please to live." He also said, "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," in which there is more sound than sense.

Wagner "Wanted" by the Police.

One of the attractions in the Theatrical and Musical Exhibition at Vienna is a cutting from a police placard, the property of Dr. Steinitz, of Graz. It is headed, "Politically Dangerous individuals." The first name on the list is that of a man who is now more famous on account of the revolution which he undoubtedly effected in the world of art than for his attempts to bring about a revolution in the world of politics. It runs as follows:—"Wagner, Richard, formerly Kapellmeister in Dresden, one of the foremost adherents of the party of destruction, who on account of his share in the Revolution of May, has been already prosecuted. He is at present staying in Zurich, Switzerland, and it is believed to be his intention to come into Germany. In the event of his passing the frontier the said Wagner is to be at once arrested, and to be delivered to the Royal Stadtgericht in Dresden."

The Mythological Fates.

"Somewhere upon the unknown shore,
Where the streams of life their waters pour,
There sit three sisters, evermore
Weaving a silken thread."

Lovers of classic paintings are familiar with that famous group, called the "Three Fates." Fate seems cruel when it deprives women and girls of health. But in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they find a cure of untold value for nervous prostration, sick headache, bearing-down pains, bloating, weak stomach, anteversion, retroversion, and all those excruciating complaints that make their lives miserable. All who use it praise it. It contains no hurtful ingredients, and is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or its price ($1.00) will be refunded.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Luxury of Modern Railway Travel.

Christian Leader.

A recent trip over the Royal Blue Line, New York to Washington and return, impressed the writer most strongly as to the wonderful possibilities regarding speed and luxury in Railway travel in America. Having been in nearly every state in the Union and over a large part of Europe we are prepared to feel ourselves acquainted with railway transportation thoroughly, and while in no way failing to recognize the splendid service furnished the public by the great railway lines of America, the writer believes that it is stating nothing too strongly in saying that in his judgment there is not a service in the world, which taken as a whole, will compare with the famous Royal Blue Line, composed of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reding and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. Not only is the time made between these points, via this line, the quickest ever made between New York and Washington, but with a road bed that is simply perfect, and an equipment so luxurious as to leave nothing to be desired, it furnishes no doubt the finest service of any line in the world.

Every train via the Royal Blue Line is vestibuled from end to end, and consists not only of the most luxurious parlor and sleeping cars ever made by the Pullman Palace Car Company, but also of palatial day coaches far superior to the parlor cars run on many lines, with smoking compartments fitted up with chairs and sofas, the same as in drawing room cars. Although the service is so superior and the time so quick, on no train are there any extra charges. To those who desire accomodations in the drawing room or sleeping cars only the regular additional charges are asked, and on all of the trains vestibuled day coaches are run open to the public without any extra charges whatever. The dining car service attached to the principal trains is in keeping with the splendid character of the line's service and the cuisine equal to the best hotel of the country. It is no wonder that the Royal Blue line has attained phenomenal popularity, and it has not attained its position by any other reason than it deserved it. It is so incomparably superior to any service ever inaugurated between New York and Washington that it would be surprising if the public did not patronize it so liberally; certainly no one who wants the best should take any other, and when it is considered that for the finest service in the world no additional charges of and description are required, it should receive, as it does, the endorsement and patronage of the public.

A Novel Method of Voting.

Harper's Weekly.

In a number of the towns of the State of New York, when the spring elections are held this year, there will be a very novel scene. Each voter will walk into a little room with walls of sheet iron, will see before him a neat array of bright knobs—to each of which is attached the name of a candidate for office, the whole number including all the names placed in nomination—will push in the knob for every name he wishes to vote and will pass out, having taken less than 40 seconds. By the machinery thus employed every vote is securely and secretly recorded, and every voter can cast one vote, and no more, for one candidate for each office.

There is no printing of ballots required, there is no chance of misprinted names or of miscounting, accidental or intended, or of changing the returns. The election held in Lockport in the spring of 1892 was very favorably reported on by those who watched it, and the like elections this year will be closely studied. If the machinery does in all places what it did in Lockport, it would seem that the ingenuity of the Yankee inventor has settled the vexed question of ballot reform, and by a voting machine had destroyed much of the viciousness of machine voting.

Dame Nature is a Good Book-keeper.

She don't let us stay long in her debt before we settle for what we owe her. She gives us a few years' grace at the most, but the reckoning surely comes. Have you neglected a cough or allowed your blood to grow impure without heeding the warnings? Be wise in time, and get the world-famed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures as well as promises As a blood-renovator, a lung-healer, and a cure for scrofulous taints, it towers above all others, as Olympus overtops a mole-hill. To warrant a commodity is to be honorable and above deception, and a guarantee is a symbol of honest dealing. You get it with every bottle of the "Discovery." By druggists.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

Geo. A. Thomson,
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Martin House,
—BY—
JNO. M. MARTIN, OLD STREET.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

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AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

Banks's Stand Resuscitated
BY A. H. WATSON.
On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.
2—2—93—tf

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
7—17, 92

W. J McNAUGHTON,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Building Material,
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,
A SPECIALTY.
Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST

KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 13, 1893.

THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.

Some years ago the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, says the New Bern Journal, and, as matter of course, whatever rights Russia had in that country were transferred to the United States.

It is claimed by the Government at Washington that Behring Sea is an inland sea within the jurisdiction of the United States, because the jurisdiction of Russia was undisputed at the time she conveyed all her rights and claims to Alaska and her waters to the United States.

Not long after the purchase of Alaska by the United States, England set up a counter claim. She insisted that Behring Sea is not a closed sea, but an open sea, in which all nations have equal rights, and that instead of its being within the jurisdiction of the United States it is under the laws of nations.

The controversy still goes on. More than once it has threatened the involving of the two countries in war.

After much vexatious contention it was agreed to leave the settlement of all matters in controversy to a court of arbitration to be composed of representatives of England and the United States and several neutral powers. That court is now in session at Paris.

Mr. Phelps, Minister to England, in Mr. Cleveland's first administration, is the leading counsel on the part of the United States, and Sir Charles Russell on the part of Eugland.

The following in reference to the debate on Wednesday, April 5th, is taken from the Philadelphia Record:

"Considerable heat was evolved at the session of the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration to-day by the sharp assault of Edward J. Pelps, counsel for the United States, on the British supplementary report which he contended was inadmissible. He declared that its admission at this time would be a gross injustice to the United States, which could not now prepare a reply.

"If I had been guiding the policy of the United States," said Mr. Phelps, "when Great Britain presented the counter-case at the last minute I would then and there have refused to proceed with the arbitration. Great Britain's conduct was not only unjust, deeply humiliating for the United States."

In his reply, Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, expressed much surprise at the tone of Mr. Phelps' argument, and especially that Great Britain should be charged with injustice."

WHAT THE WAR COST.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, one of the leading statisticians of this country, has been figuring on the cost of the war, and he puts it this way:

Pensions to June 30, 1892, as stated Representative O'Neill	$1,550,000,000
Pension rolls and trust payments June 30, 1892, to December 31, 1894, about	250,000,000
	$ 1,800,000,000
Names on roll December 1, 1894, about 1,275,000. If all were soldiers of 25 to 26 at time of enlistment. they will then average 60. On that basis by life tables we should have to pay about	2,000,000,000
	$ 3,800,000,000
Expenditures for war purposes seven years of war and reconstruction	4,000,000,000
Probable cost of war in money to the south	2,200,000,000
	$10,000,000,000
Interest in all, about	2,000,000,000
Total cost, not including pensions after December 31, 1894, about	$12,000,000,000

It is estimated, says the Atlanta Constitution, that about $4,000,000,000 more will be required to clear up the pension rolls. This would make the total cost of the war about sixteen billion dollars.

It is utterly impossible to comprehend any such sum, but the figures show that ours was the most expensive war the world has ever seen. But see how the country has sustained this enormous expenditure and gone steadily onward in wealth as well as in population.

The increase in wealth has been far greater than the growth of our population. While our population now is about twice what it was in 1860, the realized wealth of the country is at least four times as great.

The total property in the United States in 1860, including slaves, was about $16,000,000,000. In spite of the four years and the abolition of slavery we found in 1870 $22,000,000,000 of property, gold value.

From 1870 to 1880 the wealth more than doubled and from 1880 to 1890 it increased fully one third.

It is safe to say therefore that the total wealth of the United States now is at least sixty-five billion of dollars which is far greater than that of any other nation.

The new Commissioner of Pensions, Judge Lochren, was a brave soldier, says the Raleigh News and Observer. He was in the line assaulted at Gettysburg by Pettigrew's brave Carolinians, and of his 300 men, only forty survived. He was a First Lieutenant, and every officer of higher rank was killed or wounded. Although a Democrat, a Republican Governor of his State, Minnesota, appointed him to a Judgeship, and he was twice elected by the people. He was also endorsed by the Republicans in his State Legislature. These facts prove that he is a fair-minded man, capable of winning the confidence of those who know him, and that is a supreme qualification in the work he will have to perform. He is an able lawyer, and his judicial experience will be good training for a portion of his duties. If he shall be found to possess the executive capacity required, he ought to be a most efficient Commissioner.

It is said that N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, is endorsed in eleven States for the position of Government printer.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The United States Senate adopted a resolution electing Wm. R. Cox, of North Carolina, Secretary; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, and W. H. Milburn, of Illinois, Chaplain, all Democrats—the officers to assume their duties on the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress at its regular or extra session. Meantime, says an exchange, the present officers will hold on. This is a fair compromise, if a compromise was necessary. The Republicans "let go" very hard.

* * *

A dispatch to the N. Y. Herald says: The monster Krupp gun was taken from the hold of the Longuil this afternoon. The hoisting shears worked perfectly and the transfer from the ship to the cars was accomplished without a hitch. The gun is now on the trucks at Sparrow's Point ready for shipment to Chicago and the World's Fair. The transfer of the 124-ton mass of steel was accomplished in thirty minutes. The gun is 47 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches in diameter in its thickest part and has a 16½ inch bore. It carries a conical shaped shell weighing 2,200 pounds a distance of twelve miles with effect. Smokeless powder is used and the piece can be raised and lowered on the carriage by hydraulic or electric power.

* * *

Dr. W. Seward Webb is traveling trough the South in true royal style. His train of private cars consists of six Wagner palace coaches constructed and upholstered to the very acme of railway elegance, and equipped with every convenience and luxury that the most fastidious tourist could desire. It makes pertinent the observation, says the N. Y. World, that no other king of modern times journeys in the state with which an American railway king invests himself. 'Tis well to be a prince born to the purple, but sometimes 'tis better to be a Vanderbilt son-in-law. Dr. Webb's party will travel 12,000 miles—before they are finally deposited at their host's fine country house near Burlington, Vt.

* * *

The summer home of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, says the N. Y. Herald, has been selected. About the middle of May the White House will be established in the historic old mansion now known as the Middleton House, on Woodley Lane road. The surrounding grounds comprise about forty-five acres of the most beautifully wooded land to be found about the suburbs of Washington. The estate originally contained 101 acres and was known as "Belvoir." President Cleveland, it is said, is anxious that it should retain that name during the four years for which he has leased it, and during the summer months the first lady of the land will write her letters on note paper bearing at the top the inscription, "Belvoir, Woodley Lane, D. C."

* * *

The results of the election in Rhode Island are very favorable to the Democrats. The Republican plurality, says the N. Y. World, of 2,037 at the April election last year has disappeared and Mr. Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a plurality of 183. Under the just system prevailing in nearly every other State in the Union he would be elected. As it is, the Democratic candidates for State officers stand a good chance to be elected by the Legislature. The members chosen to that body comprise forty Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. There was a failure to elect to the number of thirty-one. As the Democrats will undoubtedly carry Providence their prospects for obtaining control of the Legislature in the by-elections are good. The Democrats elect both members of Congress, Lapham and Page, and make considerable gains in the Senate.

* * *

In obedience to the order of the Building Trades' council, 4,4000 union mechanics employed at the World's Fair grounds did not go to work Monday. A special says: The trades represented carpenters, painters, ornamental iron workers, lathers, cornice workers, etc. Bricklayers, stone cutters and plasterers are not included. The men claim the council of administration of the World's Fair has has broken faith with the allied trades upon the arbitration question. The men are quiet, but as fast as workmen approached they were taken in hand by pickets and requested not to go to work. Probably 80 per cent. of the trades interested did not work. At 3 o'clock a messenger came from the administration building inviting the representatives of the strikers to a conference. The invitation was at once accepted.

Nothing looking to a settlement was accomplished in the conference, President Higinbotham taking the ground that there was nothing to arbitrate. He professed to be not the least dismayed when he heard the men had gone out. He said he was sorry that they had determined to go out, but the fair was a gigantic enterprise which no labor strike could seriously affect. Every place would be filled and that soon. The question of employment of union labor only, which the Building Trades council wanted to reopen, Mr. Higinbotham said, was permanently settled two years ago when it was agreed between the council and fair officials that there should be no discrimination; that union and non-union men should be employed alike. Now twenty days before the completion of the fair the council asks to have that matter arbitrated on as if it were a new subject. He thought the work would not be greatly delayed, but if it should be the people would know where to place the blame. He anticipated no rioting and no bloodshed. The fair had ample police protection, and the work would be pushed.

Already signs are being placed about the grounds and in the neighborhood of the park, announcing that carpenters, painters, iron workers and various other trade workers are wanted. Many men applied for work to-day and were at once given employment. Fully 2,000 men remain at work in spite of the order to quit. The missionary work of the strikers among the workmen who refused to quit led to a few personal encounters, but nothing worse than fists were used and, as a rule, quiet and good nature prevailed.

Tariff Reform.

The following letter from Mr. Thomas G. Shearman to Mr. Cleveland is in continuation of the series the first numbers of which have already appeared in the Sun:

Can there be the smallest doubt that if protective duties are repealed and the tariff brought down to the level of 1860 American farmers and planters would find out customers in Europe to the full extent of $800,000,000 every year? There is none. Mr. Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, has officially stated that there are $150,000,000 people in Europe who never eat wheaten bread. Other protectionist orators have asserted, truly enough, that more than 150,000,000 Europeans never eat more than twice a week. Probably 50,000,000 do not eat a piece of meat worthy of the name more than twice a month.

Is this because these poor people do not want bread and meat? Not at all. Nine-tenths of them would be glad of all they could get. They are hindered only by their poverty, and their poverty is caused only by their inability to find customers for the things which they produce. Open markets for their products and they will furnish boundless markets for American products.

What would be the effect of such an increased demand upon the prices of farm products? The principal farm products for 1890 consisted (in round numbers) of provisions, $136,000,000; live cattle, $33,000,000; breadstuffs, $155,000,000; cotton, $251,000,000, and tobacco, $25,000,000. Upon the whole, the first three may well be called Northern products and the last two Southern. Northern farm exports were, therefore, worth $325,000,000 and Southern $276,000,000; total, $600,000,000. An addition of $800,000,000 to this amount, which is easily within the grasp of the farmers, would far more than double their present export trade. It would mean new purchasers for $432,000,000 of Northern and for $368,000,000 of Southern agricultural products. It would mean a new market for 6,500,000 bales of cotton 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, 130,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,500,000 pounds of provisions.

Can there be the slightest doubt as to what would be the effect upon prices of farm products of such a new demand as this? Can there be any doubt as to the depression in prices which must ensue from the exclusion of such a demand?

But here a word of caution becomes necessary. It would be impossible for American farmers and planters to supply such a new demand if it came suddenly upon them. It would be equally impossible for Europeans to meet a sudden demand for $1,000,000,000 worth of their productions. These figures only represent what *might* have been and *ought* to have been and what can be brought about within five or six years under a low tariff like that of 1860. But what could fairly be expected within one year after the adoption of such a tariff?

We have the light of experience to inform us. In July, 1846, the Walker tariff was adopted, reducing protective tariff taxes to a maximum of 30 per cent. Within one year our exports of domestic produce alone increased from $101,718,000 to $150,574,000, or 50 per cent. The wars and famines of Europe, in the three following years, which Mr. Blaine pretends increased our prosperity, actually cut down our exports for those three years, still leaving them over one-third larger than they had ever been under "the beneficent whig tariff of 1842." Then they rapidly rose again and showed an advance of about 100 per cent. over the protective years. Let us, therefore, assume the very moderate figure of 10 per cent. increase for the first year of low tariffs, with a steady rise in each year until an advance of 100 per cent. is attained, as it was in five years after the tariff of 1846. This would make the increase for the successive year, 40, 55, 70, 85 and 100 per cent.

Upon this really timid estimate the increased demand for our farm products would be worth $240,000,000 in the first years $330,000,000 in the second, $420,000,000 in the third, $510,000,000 in the fourth and $600,000,000 in the fifth. It would provide a market for 2,400,000 additional bales of cotton in the first year, 3,300,000 in the second, 4,200,000 in the third 5,000,000 in the fourth and 6,000,000 in the fifth, all in addition to the present cotton export of about 6,000,000 bales.

Such a demand would raise the price of cotton more than two cents a pound in the first year in the largest crop which could be grown. It would raise the price of wheat permanently by fifteen or twenty cents a bushel and corn ten to fifteen cents.

History proves that this has always been done under reduced tariffs. Under the protective tariff of 1842 wheat averaged 102 cents a bushel, corn 57 cents and cotton 6½ cents a pound. In the first year of the Walker tariff wheat averaged 136, corn 85 and cotton 10 cts. For fourteen years an advance over high tariff price was sustained to the extent of fully 30 cents on wheat, 17 cents on corn and 2 or 3 cents on cotton. Indeed during the larger part of that period the increase in the prices of agricultural products was even greater than this, amounting to more than 4 cents a pound on cotton and 50 cents on wheat.

These figures are taken from strictly official documents, principally the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1863, under the Lincoln administration. They are compiled in convenient form by Mr. William M. Grosvenor, now one of the chief editors of the Tribune, in a book published by him about twenty years ago and it is from his book that I quote the average prices.

The actual experience of the past thus demonstrates the perfect soundness of the theory upon which are based the predictions for the future, and the same past experience amply suffices to refute the only answer which could be attempted by any rational man to the foregoing statement. That answer, however, I will now consider upon its merits. It is simply this, that the additional imports of $800,000,000 worth of manufactures from abroad would mean the displacement of a similar production at home, and therefore that the farmers would be deprived of at least as much custom at home as they would gain abroad by such a reduction in the tariff.

The short and conclusive refutation of this plea is that the entire manufacturing population of the United States, protected and unprotected, did not consume nearly as much of the farmers' and planters' products in the year 1880 as was exported to foreign countries. As the protected part of the manufactures did not exceed one-fifth of the whole, it was evident that the protected manufactures and their workmen did not consume one-fifth of the amount taken by foreigners, even under our high tariff.

This pretense may be conclusively refuted in still another manner. Suppose that it were true that $800,000,000 worth of domestic manufactures would be displaced by the foreign imports of that amount, still all the census statistics, not merely for 1880, but for every period, show that only about one half of the amount produced in manufactures is paid out in wages of any kind whatever. The farmers cannot live upon the purchases of a few mill owners.

They must depend upon the consumption of the workmen. Now these workmen would, all told, have only $400,000,000 to spend. It has been proved that in this country only 40 per cent. of the average workmen's income is spent upon food, and not all of this, by any means, would go to the American farmers. Suppose, however, that it all did, still the purchases made from American farmers by American workmen employed in protected manufactures would amount only to $160,000,000 in place of $800,000,000 which it has already been shown would go without deduction into the farmers' pockets. American farmers would therefore be $640,000,000 better off by importing $800,000,000 of manufactures from abroad than they would by having the same amount made at home. I do not say that this would be true about all classes of America producers; we are now talking simply and only about farmers and planters. To them the foreign market is vastly more valuable than any market which home manufactures and their employes ever furnish.

But the whole pretense that the importation of $800,000,000 of additional foreign manufactures would displace that amount, or any amount, of American productions, whether in manufactures or anything else, is simply childish. Foreign manufactures are imported almost exclusively, for use in the higher branches of American manufactures. Seven-eighth of all those manufactures which McKinley tariffs try to shut out consist of materials for the manufacture of the tailor, the dressmaker, the milliner, the shoemaker, the hat-maker the furniture maker, the house-builder, the railway-builder, the factory, the foundry, the plow-maker, the wagon-maker and a thousand more branches of the higher forms of industry. In the case of iron, which has always been one of the most highly protected industries, the fact is that not so much as one-hundredth part of all the imports, for many years, has consisted of finished products ready for use without further handling by American manufactures. The free importation of iron ore, of pig iron, of bar iron, of wool, of yarns, or even, if we went so far, of cotton and woolen cloth, would in reality only give an immense impetus to the finished manufactures of these articles. What the American people really want is coats, not cloth, buildings, not merely steel beams to supporting buildings, and much more do they want steel rails, rather than pig-iron or iron-ore; steel ships, rather than the plates and beams out of which such ships are made; hats, rather than wool, and shoes, rather than leather. But all these things the American people make mainly for themselves, and always would make, even if there were no tariff at all. The absolutely free importation of the materials out of which these things are made would inevitably tend to increase the manufacture of these desirable things, and so to enlarge the scope of American manufactures instead of diminishing it.

Confederate Monument.

The ladies of the North Carolina Monument Association desire to return their grateful acknowledgement to Gen. Lane (who commanded Branch's brigade of North Carolina after his fall at Sharpsburg) for his liberal contribution of twenty dollars to the monument fund, also for the kindly expressions in his letter, portions of which we publish.

AUBURN, Ala., April 6, 1893.

Mr. T. S. Nicholson, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to send to the Ladies' Memorial Association, through you, the brother of two of North Carolina's bravest sons, a small contribution, twenty dollars, to the State Confederate Monument which they have so patriotically determined to erect in Raleigh in loving memory of their heroic dead. I wish I was able to make it larger.

Well do I know, from the frequent merry chats around our smoky camp fires, that the fair ones at home fired many a young Southern soldier in the glorious and dangerous discharge of his duties. I have often thought that the grandest of all monuments ought to be erected to the noble, refined, tender-hearted and patriotic women of the South.

I wish you could see the pretty memorial window in our little Episcopal chapel here," "To the Glory of God, and in Loving Memory of our Fallen Braves"—put there by myself and two or three other fighting rebels from Old Virginia.

Some of North Carolina's bravest soldiers highly honored me when I was a young fighting rebel—they petitioned President Davis for my promotion and assignment as their commander after the fall of the peerless Branch at Sharpsburg. I can still hear their joyful shouts as Gen. A. P. Hill wheeled from the head of his staff and escort, while on the march from Snicker's Gap, rode up to me, gracefully doffed his hat, publically congratulated me, and expressed his pleasure at my permanent assignment as their Brigadier. How we marched and fought, starved and otherwise suffered together! When those tears at Appomattox, as we moved back from the front, soon followed by that sad and affectionate parting—many of us never to meet again!

* * * *

The enclosed is conclusive evidence that I commanded a splendid brigade, and that I had a right to be proud of and love those brave men who had so highly honored me. Coming as it does from such an unsought source, I know it will be very gratifying to you, as it certainly is to me. Please return the paper.

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES H. LANE.

Lumber Bridge Items.

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C., April 10, '93.

Spring has arrived with her refreshing breezes but no showers. Farmers are busily engaged in planting.

Lumber Bridge must be on a "boom" if drummers are any signs of prosperity.

Mr. N. Shaw's new dwelling is nearly completed, which adds greatly to the looks of the town.

Miss Katie McPherson from near Fayetteville, is visiting her sister Miss Lizzie.

Miss Bettie McGeachy of Athens, N. C., visited her sister Miss Katie, last week at their uncle's Mr. A. L Shaw's. Miss Katie is attending school here.

Miss Lounie Huske returned to-night from a visit to her home in Fayetteville.

W. S. Currell, Ph. D., Professor of English, Davidson College, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at Commencement May 23rd.

The address of Col. Kerr of Clinton, N. C., to the Y. M. C. A., has been postponed until next month.

Mr. C. I. Newton, a missionary of Africa, will deliver an address at Providence Church to-morrow night.

Messrs. Archie Currie, J. C. D. McNatt, Alex. McGeachy and J. H. Malloy returned to-night from Winston, where they have been attending the Y. M. C. A. State Convention, delegates from this place.

Rev. W. E. White, pastor First Baptist Church, Wilson, N. C., will preach the Commencement Sermon Sunday 21st.

Prof. McArthur has appointed A. C. Smith of Lynchwood, S. C., Chief Marshal; J. S. McGeachy, Lumberton, N. C., Robert McEachern, J. B. Malloy, Lumber Bridge, A. G. Lindsay, Carmichael, N. C., F. L. Blue, Fayetteville, Assistant Day Marshals; Lofton Kerr, Clinton, N. C., Ervin McGill, James McPherson, Sam Davis, Fayetteville, J. L. Shaw, Lumber Bridge, Assistant Night Marshals.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1893.

President Cleveland has a remarkable capacity for standing long hours of hard work, and it has been put to a severe test since his inauguration, as it has been the exception rather than the rule when he has been able to retire before 2 o'clock in the morning, and he is always at his desk again before 8 o'clock. Feeling the need of a little undisturbed rest, he, in company with Secretary Gresham, left Washington Saturday afternoon and they will not return until tomorrow. His destination was not made public for fear that he might be followed by some of the importunate office-seekers, anxious to personally present their claims. They went to see Ambassador Bayard at his home in Wilmington, Delaware.

The investigation of the Weather Bureau, now being publicly conducted after office hours at the Department of Agriculture, is a very nasty mess as far as it has gone, and it promises to grow even nastier. The property of the bureau has, according to the testimony, been stolen and sold to junk dealers whenever certain of the minor officials needed a little extra whiskey money, and the stealing was done in broad daylight, the employees of the bureau being used to load it upon wagons. About everything seems to have been included in the thefts, upon one occasion a stone step being taken from the building itself. The principal men implicated thus far are the foreman of the press room and the Captain of the watch, but others higher up are said to have received a portion of the money, and it is expected that the evidence will prove it. Secretary Morton is determined to get to the bottom of the filth and to see that every guilty man is punished, regardless of who he may be or who may be his friends.

Maj. Gen. Schofield and Major Gen. Miles have had a squabble at long range over the trouble in Indian Territory. The quarrel is understood to have occurred over the carrying out of an order for the detail of an army officer to investigate the trouble. No U. S. troops will be sent there unless the Secretary of the Interior requests it.

President Cleveland said he intended to get the very best man in the country, who was available, to be Commissioner of Pensions, and the general approbation of the nomination of Judge Wm. Lochren, of Minnesota to the position indicates that he succeeded. Judge Lochren was not an applicant for the position, indeed, he at first declined to accept it, but withdrew his objections when his party duty and loyalty were appealed to by the President. His war record is of the bravest, and although he is not a member of the G. A. R., no member of that organization has so far as known had a word to say against his special fitness for the position. He was born in Vermont, but has resided in Minnesota since 1857, with the exception of the time he served in the army. He will take charge of the Pension Bureau about May first.

Secretary Morton found not only individuals employed by the Agricultural department who were not rendering services in anything like a fair proportion to the salaries they receive, but a whole division of employes who have been practically paid for doing nothing for more than a year. This was the quarantine division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which Secretary Morton has just abolished. Quite a howls has been raised by the republicans because the chief of the abolished division happened to be the late Mr. Blaine's brother, although it is difficult to understand why that should have made the slightest difference. Surely they did not expect that a democratic administration would feel called upon to take care of the poor members of the Blaine family.

Secretary Lamont hasn't been doing much talking—he never does—but that he has been doing some investigating and thinking is shown by his statement that no more army officers will be detailed for ornamental purposes. This may be a little rough on the army officers who have be calculating to spend the summer at the World's Fair and the various summer resorts, but no one can deny, that it is just to the people who pay these men their salaries, and doubly just to the officers without "pull" who have to perform, in addition to their own, the duties of the butterflies of the profession.

Postmaster General Bissell has decided that no fourth class postmasters shall be removed, except for cause, until they shall have served all or nearly all of a four year term. This is a new rule, as these officials have never been considered to have a fixed term, but were movable at the pleasure of the department. The change is understood to have been made by the direction of the President, and after all it will make no differences in the end, because there are so many who have served four years or more that by the time they are removed nearly all of the rest will have become removable under the new rule.

Silly Talk of "Americanism."

New York World.

The Administration has promptly and vigorously called the governments of Peru and Turkey to account, the one for permitting an assault upon an American Consulate, the other for the destruction of an American school and for tampering with mail matter passing between the American Minister and a Consul.

There is nothing remarkable in this. It is what any self-respecting President and Secretary of State would have done and what every American expects his Government to do whenever occasion arises to assert and maintain the rights of our citizens and the dignity of the Republic.

But the New York Tribune is good enough to mention the matter with expressions of gratified surprise that "in foreign affairs this is to be an American Administration."

Why not, pray? It is an Administration composed of Americans. It has been called into being by the votes of the American people. Its chief is an American of the fifth or sixth generation, who was never in Europe in his life, and whose education, ideas and associations have always been distinctively American.

Does not the editor of the Tribune really think it time to abandon the silly pretense that the Democratic party is less "American" than the Republican party? It is an insolent assumption, which even readers afflicted with the Tribune habit must weary of when they remember as representatives of Democracy such men as Jefferson, Madison, Moore, Andrew Jackson, Samuel J. Randall, Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland, and reflect that, with the exception of one month under the older Harrison and four years under Taylor and Fillmore, the Democratic party governed the country uninterruptedly and gloriously during the first sixty years of the century; that it made and fought the most American of wars in 1812-14, and that it added to the country the whole of the vast empire west of the Mississippi.

And this party has behind it now the majority of the American people, who may be accounted fairly good judges of "Americanism" and who do not regard it as un-American to object to the unnecessary taxation of the people for the enrichment of trusts and monopolies.

Don't be silly! We have never had in this country any but "American" Administrations, in foreign or domestic affairs.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold at King Bros.

Good Roads and Country Life.

Science Monthly.

"An unmistakable demand for good common roads is being heard in all parts of the United States. This demand is rapidly growing in volume and is taking on the systematic organization which is essential to the success of such a movement. That bad roads in this country cause an enormous loss of money each year to those who use them may be clearly proved, but this fact is veiled from many persons because they have never known anything better. The farmers are the greatest sufferers. Where wagon wheels sink hubdeep in mud at some seasons, a farmer who has much hauling to do must keep one or two more horses than he would need if he had only hard, even roads to go over, and his loss in the wear and tear of horseflesh, harnesses and wagons is a heavy tax on his income. It often happens that a farmer finds the roads absolutely impassable with a loaded wagon just at the time when some of his produce would bring the highest price if he could haul it to a railroad, and he is forced to wait and take a lower price later. Livery stable keepers and all other owners and users of horses and vehicles suffer from bad roads in similar ways.

"In order to obtain better roads two things are necessary. The first is to create a general conviction that the improvement of highways is imperative, and that money wisely expended for this purpose is sure to return. The second requisite is to place all road making and mending under the charge of competent road builders. Various efforts to secure these ends are being made, and the aid of county and State authorities, and even of the national government has been invoked to further the movement. While it is very desirable that the highways of adjoining localities should be under some central supervision, so that they may be made to form a connected whole, it may yet be questioned whether the national government could be an effective agency in road improvement. Why, for instance should the dwellers beyond the Mississippi and on the Pacific coast be taxed to maintain in Washington a school for road engineers and a museum of road construction that few, if any, of these distant communities could derive any benefit from? A more practical scheme would be to have instruction in road engineering given at each of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanical arts. In a country showing such wide differences in soil, rainfall, temperature and topography between different sections as the United States does, road building can be taught and administered far more efficiently by the State or the county than by the nation.

"There is need of much intelligent care in framing legislation in the interest of the movement for better roads. Annoying prohibitions should be no part of the policy of the road reformers. For instance, large loads carried on wheels having narrow tires cause great damage to roads; hence it has been proposed to prohibit narrow tires on heavy wagons. A much better policy is that adopted in Michigan, of giving a reduction of one-half their road taxes to those who will use broad tires. The movement for good roads shows a lusty vigor. The success that it has already achieved is splendid testimony to the efficiency of voluntary associations of individuals, and if its leaders continue to carry it on without the paralysing patronage of the general government it is likely to attain great result.

Our Colonial Exhibit.

The North Carolina committee on Colonial exhibits for the Columbian Exposition desires the names and addresses of any persons in the State who own, and would be willing to lend, portraits, miniatures, fans, china, glass, silver, historic documents, or any other articles which can be authenticated as belonging to the Colonial and Revolutionary persons. Space for the exhibit has with much difficulty been secured in the government building in Chicago. It is in close proximity to the Department of State and Justice, where will be displayed the original Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and many other historic and valuable documents. The whole government building to be patrolled by a large force night and day, and every safeguard taken to protect the articles therein displayed, and the Colonial exhibit will share the same special care.

The beautiful space assigned us is in the rotunda of the building. It contains six alcoves, in which will be placed the Colonial relics of the originial thirteen colonies. Over each exhibit will be a shield with the name and coat of arms of its State.

Contributors to this interesting and historic feature of the exposition may be assured that whatever they will kindly lend will be carefully packed and fully insured, and at the close of the exposition returned to the owners.

As the space given by the government to the Colonial Committee is necessarily limited, we have been obliged to exclude all furniture and clothing.

There will be a wall space for portraits and small articles which will be put in glass cases, which will be locked and the keys held by the representatives of each State on the Colonial Committee.

Address all communications to

MRS. GEORGE W. KIDDER,
Chairman Colonial Committee of the Thirteen Original States.

Rich, Red Blood

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's PILLS for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Pond's Extract is unequaled for bathing the face after shaving. For this purpose it is far superior to bay rum. Pond's Extract does not cause the stinging or smarting produced by other lotions, nor does it leave the face with that disagreeable shininess. Pond's Extract positively reduces the slight inflammation which always remains after the use of the razor, because just as it reduces any inflammation it sends back the blood that the razor has brought near the surface, checks bleeding if any exists, and makes the skin soft, white and smooth. It is thus used by the very best barbers.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.

M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Making Both Ends Meet.

This is the difficult task in life with many of us who are older and less agile than the young gentleman shown in the picture.

The stocking of a pantry is an expensive pleasure at best; but we reduce the tariff to a minimum by selling "Perfection" Flour at $5.25 per barrel, and other fine fancy and staple Groceries equally low. New Crop Cuba Molasses, and little Shafer Hams—a big "run" on both.

"Daisy" brand of Sugar Cured Canned Corn at 15 cents beats the world. Very tender and very sweet, equal to 20c. goods.

Prompt city deliveries free.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1893.

Tenney's NEW YORK.

We cordially invite the public to see the well selected stock of Choice Groceries, Fine Candies, Crackers and Cakes that we offer, and while we make a specialty of high grade or standard goods we also meet competition and do sell as cheap as any one, everything being equal.

We hold ourselves in readiness to serve you with what our market affords well and promptly.

FRESH GOODS constantly received and too numerous to particularize.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS,	Sash, Doors, Blinds.	GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
STONEWALL PLOWS,		SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON PLOWS,		STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS,
PLOW LINES,	Lime, Hair, Cement.	PLOW LINE ROPE,
TRACE CHAINS,		HAMES,
BACK BANDS,		SINGLE TREES,
CLIVIS IRONS,		PLOW BOLTS,
SPADES,		SHOVELS,
FORKS,		RAKES,
HOES,		MATTOX,
BUSH HOOKS,		BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE, Agent.

3—16—93 tf

$6,000

Cumberland Co. Bonds

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Address

Merchants & Farmers Nat. Bank,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

3—23 tf

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS, Northeast Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney at Law.

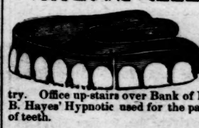
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office in Sheriff's building.

10—6, 92—6m

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.

Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes—a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY................APRIL 13, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACTS WON'T DOWN!
N. A. SINCLAIR—Notice.
NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.
KING BROS.—Japanese Pile Cure.
KING BROS.—Druggists and Pharmacist.

Mr. Leighton Huske has been appointed by Gov. Carr a Notary Public.

Vestibule trains 15 and 66 on the Atlantic Coast Line will be discontinued as usual on April 15th.

Rev. Mr. Sampson, late Presbyterian Missionary to Greece will lecture at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

The Annual Council of the Diocese of East Carolina is appointed to meet in St. Peter's church, Washington, N. C., on Wednesdaw, May 24th.

New Residences.

Quite an addition is made to Rowan street in the near completion of two handsome residences, that of Mrs. Jas. Strange and that of Mr. Jno. M. Clark.

Rev. F. H. Martin of Lumberton, N. C., preached at the First Baptist Church last Sunday morning and night. Both sermons were sound gospel sermons and well delivered.

Lecture.

Rev. C. C. Newton, Missionary to Africa, delivered a lecture in the First Baptist Church last Tuesday night on the manners, customs, products and the pressing needs of more missionaries for that country.

Schuler—Goddard.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mamie Schuler to Mr. Frank F. Goddard, Wednesday evening April 26th, at half past eight o'clock, at the residence of Bishop Becker, Savannah, Ga.

For Magistrates.

Representative H. L. Cook has a number of copies of the Captions of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of 1893; and all Magistrates may obtain copies upon application to him.

Bitten by a Dog.

The six-year-old son of Mr. S. G. Ayer was painfully bitten on Saturday by a dog, not rabid, it was thought, yet for fear of its biting others the dog was shot dead.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Reduced rates on railroads are promised to delegates to the meeting of Fayetteville Presbytery in Laurinburg, commencing next Tuesday, the 18th, at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Hardy West, of Rockfish Township, had two acres to yield him 542 bushels of sweet potatoes last year. These were marketed at 75 cts. per bushel, making a very profitable product.

Cards are out announcing the marriage, Wednesday, April 19, of Mr. Walker Taylor and Miss Rosa Lilly Cumming, daughter of Mr. Preston Cumming, all of Wilmington. The marriage will take place at the residence of Mr. Cumming.

The Confederate Dead.

We are requested to state that the members of the Memorial Association will be called upon for their annual dues between now and the first of May. The money is to be expended in turfing and keeping in order the graves of the confederate dead.

Fortieth Annual Meeting N. C. Medical Society.

On account of the annual meeting of the State Medical Society at Raleigh, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell return tickets via Sanford, on the 7th to 9th of May inclusive, final limit May 13th, at the following rates: Fayetteville $4.00; Maxton $5.75; Wilmington $6.50.

Religious Notices.

Rev. John Huske will preach at St. Thomas Church, Hybart's Hill, Sunday next at 11 A. M.

Rev. C. B. Williams of Winton, N. C., will preach next Sunday morning and night at the First Baptist Church. The community are cordially invited to attend these services.

The Art Loan Exhibiton.

The young ladies of this city gave an Art Loan Exhibition in the Costin House Tuesday night, and it was certainly very creditable and amusing. Refreshments were also served, the excellency of which made them disappear very rapidly. The receipts which were quite large were for charitable purposes.

Grand Lodge Meeting I. O. O. F. at Winston.

On account of the meeting of North Carolina Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. at Winston-Salem, on May 9th, the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will sell return tickets at the following rates: Fayetteville $6.15; Maxton $7.55; Greensboro $1.50; Sanford $4.75; Wilmington $8.95.

Rev. W. B. Oliver.

The sermons of Rev. W. B. Oliver says the Wilmington Review, the young pastor of the First Baptist Church, are spoken of as being very fine. The members are to be congratulated on securing him as their under-shepherd, as he is one of the most eloquent ministers in the Baptist denomination in this State, and draws a large congregation at each service. The entire membership are greatly pleased with him and he has entered heartily into his work. He is the youngest pastor the church has ever had, being just 31 years of age.

McDuffie—Bunting.

There was a beautiful marriage yesterday evening of Miss Alice Gentry McDuffie of this city to Mr Nash Bunting of Wilmington. The ceremony which took place in the Episcopal Church was performed by Rev. Dr. Huske. Miss Nellie Haigh presided at the organ, and rendered Mendelschon's wedding march in a magnificent manner.

The following were the attendants:
Miss Bertha McDuffie, Capt. J. C. Huske.
Miss Janie Bunting, W. C. McDuffie, Jr.
Miss Pink Pemberton, Joseph Bunting.
Miss May Broadfoot, Archie McDuffie.
Miss Dora Hawley, Frank Stedman.

The bride, who is one of Fayetteville's loveliest and most popular young ladies, was given away by her father, Dr. W. C. McDuffiie. After the ceremony a reception was given, and a sumptuous collation served at the bride's home on Russell Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunting left on the 8:30 train last night for Florida.

Meeting of the Medical Society.

The coming meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society in Raleigh from May 9th to 11th inclusive, promises to be one of unusual interest and pleasure, and it is very desirable to have as many members present as possible. There are several matters of great importance to come up at this meeting—among them, the election of two members to the Board of Health and the adoption of the new constitution.

Reduced rates have been secured from all railroads in North Carolina, and the Committee of Arrangements from the local profession of Raleigh, are making ready for the entertainment of the Society.

In view of the recent changes of the health laws of the State and the alarming news relating to cholera, the conjoint session with the State Board of Health will be very important and interesting.

University of North Carolina vs Vermont.

The base ball team of the University of North Carolina play two games of ball with the team from the University of Vermont. The first game at Raleigh yesterday, April 12th, the second at Chapel Hill to-day 13th. The Vermont boys have an almost unbroken record of victories, having won ten out of eleven games played. The Chapel Hill team has better material than ever in its history, and is training hard. These will be the most interesting and exciting amateur games ever played in the State. The Green Mountain youths will have to hustle to carry off the laurels from the Old North State.

For the Benefit of Truckers.

The Weather Bureau office here, says the Wilmington Star, is keeping the truckers in this section well informed as to the weather. The observer in charge has made arrangements to post his daily weather map and forecasts at each station on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. between Wilmington and Fayetteville. Farmers should take advantage of this information which is furnished at some considerable expense and which may save them much trouble by timely warnings of severe weather changes. These maps will be furnished to individuals who will post them for public benefit.

Fires.

A dwelling belonging to Mr. E. L. Pemberton, located in Campbellton, and occupied by Leb. Halliday, was totally burned last Friday. Again, on Saturday, another dwelling, located near the wooden ware works, and belonging to Mr. C. B. McMillan was burned. Wind was blowing hard, and considerable uneasiness was felt for the safety of other property near by when the latter house burned.

Insurance will cover loss in both instances.

F. I. L. I.

We learn from the secretary of the F. I. L. I. Co., that the meetings of the company are larger and better attended than for years. The drilling on last Monday night was exceptionally fine. We wish to urge upon the members the importance of attending the meetings regularly and helping to build an Armory that will be a credit to the company, and make the Centennial Celebration one that will not only be a credit to the company, but to the upper Cape Fear.

Base Ball.

The base ball season is here and there is no more exciting, interesting or manly sport in the world. Fayetteville had an excellent team last year which won many laurels, why not have as good, if not better team this year. We are informed by the management that if one hundred dollars is subscribed in addition to what they already have they will promise our citizens one of the best teams in the State. Let all those interested in this great American game see that this money is raised.

The School Election.

The election held in this city Tuesday for the purpose of deciding whether the citizens should be taxed 16⅔ cents on the hundred dollars, and 50 cents on the poll, for the benefit of the Graded Schools, passed off very quietely, although a great deal of interest was displayed. The ballots were written, School, and No School. The no Schoolites were in a large majority the vote being 426 to 193.

World's Navy.

Upon the occasion of the Rendezvous of the World's navy at Hampton Roads, Va. on the 15th inst., the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell return tickets at rate of one and one-third first-class fares. Tickets on sale April 15th to 24th inclussive; final limit April 26th, continuous passage in each direction. Fare from Fayetteville, 9:45; Maxton, 11:15; Greensboro, 11:35; Wilmington, 10:75.

Your Attention is Directed to

The advertisement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company in another column claims the attention of all interested in Life Insurance, as it contains testimonials of praise from some of the most successful business men in this State. Mr. J. D. Brooks is its representative in this city.

People and their Movements.

Hon. B. F. Grady was in the city Friday.

Mr. Willis Hall of Winston, is in the city.

Mr. Duncan Rose is on a business trip north.

Mr. Thomas Morgan Turrentine spent Sunday in Wilmington.

Mrs. R. L. Holmes, of Wilmington, returned home on Tuesday.

Messrs. G. H. Hall, Geo. Brandt and N. W. Ray spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Rev. John. C. Huske, Jr., of Erie, Penn., is in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. McQueen, and their daughter, Miss Hattie, were in the city Tuesday.

It is said that one of our young attorneys will spend a day in the week at Hope Mills; he was out there this week.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair and family returned home from Salisbury last Thursday. All of his children are very ill with whooping cough.

Dr. J. A. Hodges, passed through Fayetteville Saturday on his way home from Greensboro, whither he went to attend the marriage of his sister-in-law, Miss Eugene Gray.

Dr. H. W. Lilly, Messrs. Jennings Pemberton and Geo. Burns went up to Raleigh yesterday to witness the base ball game between the University of North Carolina and the University of Vermont.

The MacKaye Spectatorium.

Since the press was given a view of the now famous model of the MacKaye Spectatorium by the Columbian Celebration Company, the owners and promoters, public interest has increased to a marked degree especially as the press critics, with one accord, went into raptures over the working of this little model where it was impossible to even approach the finish of the grand production. One of the best known of these critics, Mr W. T. Hall, of the Chicago Post, thus sums up his impressions: "Enthusiastic applause from the little company greeted every scene and every remarkable manipulation of the lights and, at the conclusion, there were those present who predicted that the Spectatorium would rival the Fair itself. Mr. MacKaye was showered with congratulations and there was not a dissenting voice." He concluded his article with the following words: "It is safe to say that it will attract more attention here during the Fair than did the Eiffel Tower in Paris. No description can carry any idea of the model and what will the great and complete whole be." Mr. Hall has a reputation of being one of the most just, if one of the most severe, critics of the Chicago press and but voiced the general sentiment. "It was a very unusual sight," said an old newspaper man who was present, "to see those trained and able critics (men who by inclination and schooling were taught to observe carefully and weigh everything in a crucial balance) crane their necks so that nothing might be lost and then break into spontaneous applause over the mere movement of mechanism and the novel light affected." What must the grand production be, with its music, its life and its moving scenes, when mere mechanism, remarkable though it was, could so stir the critics.

It is almost impossible to attempt any adequate description, to tell how the stages, bearing the scenes, are moved over the six miles of railroad track in the Scenitorium by machinery capable of mobilizing 600 tons and making a complete change of scene in forty seconds; how every phase of day and night can be shown by the newly patented machinery; how the whole heavens as in this picture, a picture 400 by 110 feet, can be made to present all the phases of a terrific equatorial hurricane; how the caravels, exact fac similes of the Santa Marie, Pinta and Nina, can be made to roll and pitch on the 546,000 cubic feet of real water in the mimic ocean; how the wind can be made to blow, not where it listeth but where the master hand of the inventor wills and how the real rainbow of divine promise can be made to grow into sight on a curtain of mist and then gradually disappear. Environ all this with divinely classic and grand music, people the scene with 1,000 persons and set the action with a dialogue in harmonious keeping with the nobility of the other features and you have a meagre idea of what "The MacKaye Spectatorium." will be—a meagre idea and no more. It is no wonder Henry Watterson, who had seen the model, saw fit to give it the place of greatest prominence in his Dedicatory Speech or that it has been designated as the great object lesson and celebration of the whole Fair.

South Carolina Liquor Law.

July 1st the new liquor law will go into effect in South Carolina.

It provides that intoxicating liquors shall be sold only at dispensaries which are under state regulation and control. It can be sold only in sealed packages, which must not be opened on the premises.

Keepers of dispensaries must be teetotalers, which, as the New York World remarks, bodes no good for the quality of their stocks.

The South Carolina law deals a severe blow at clubs. They are forbidden to sell liquor to their members under penalty of being raided as disorderly houses.

The South Carolina clubs, says the Atlanta Journal, will probably adopt the plan on which the Atlanta clubs acted when prohibition was in force here.

A lock-box was provided for each member, and into it he placed as much liquor as he chose to buy outside of Atlanta. When a member found his box empty he would borrow from a friend who was better supplied.

IN MEMORIAM.

At noon on the 29th day of March, Major WM. HUSKE breathed his last, and we the officers and members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry with bowed heads and sorrowing hearts desire to add this tribute to his memory.

Upon the honorary roll of this company, embracing as it does the names of statesmen, patriots, heroes and martyrs, many of whom have long since gone to their rest, no name is more conspicuous for a devotion to duty in all the walks of life or for all the virtues which adorn the life and character of the christian soldier and gentleman, than our beloved ex-Commander whose death we so sincerely lament; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Maj. Huske this company has lost a beloved ex-Commander, a faithful and zealous friend and an honorary member whose wise council it was always our pleasure to heed.

Resolved, That our colors be draped and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records and that a copy be sent to the town papers for publication and also to the family of the deceased.

JNO. C. VANN,
E. L. PEMBERTON,
W. F. CAMPBELL,
R. G. HAIGH,
R. L. HOLLAND,
Committee.

Industrial Notes.

Manufacturers' Record.

Lenoir, N. C.—The Caldwell Land and Lumber Company will shortly let contract for building a thirty-mile railroad from Lenoir to its timber lands on Wilson's creek.

Greensboro, N. C.—Church.—The church to be built for the West Market Street Methodist Church will cost from $25,000 to $30,000. Plans are now being received. Rev. S. H. Hilliard can inform.

Swansboro, N. C.—J. A. Pittman reports that survey will soon be made for the Neuse & Swansboro Railroad. It is to be thirty miles long, and run from Swansboro to Riverdale, on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway.

A plant to manufacture 500 barrels daily has been established at New Berne, N. C., and operations will at once commence. A company to operate the factory has been formed with B. B. Neal, secretary and treasurer.

The frame work for the new circular saw mill of C. W. Pike & Co., of Wilmington, N. C., has been erected and work is now progressing on the timber pen. The company will also erect a brick dry-kiln, and will make it as near fire-proof as possible. The mill will be ready for operation by June.

Electing Postmasters.

The Cincinnati Times-Star asks, in reference to the proposal to elect postmasters by the people: "Does any one suppose that better men would get the offices? Is it sensible to absolve the Administration and the dominant party from responsibility for the public service?"

We do suppose that better men would get the offices, says the N. Y. World, in a considerable proportion of the cases. The people who are to be served by a post master would be more than likely to elect a man with a view to his fitness for the office than an office-brokerage Congressman or a spoils-mongering committee now is to select a postmaster for that reason. A Congressman is rather apt to pick out a postmaster because of his ability in controlling delegates. A committee rewards its choice for his partisan activity.

There would be no absolving of the Administration from responsibility involved in the proposed change. The department would still retain control of the postmasters and could be empowered to remove them for cause.

In some way or other the 60,000 post offices ought to be taken out of politics and politics kept out of the post-offices.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	75
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	10½	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	11½	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	7@0	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	7@0
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	80
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.50
EGGS	10	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5¼
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	60	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	CornWhisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling..........................8⅜
Middling..........................8⅛
Strict Low Middling..........................7⅞
Low Middling..........................7¼
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 27 cents
Rosin steady at 85c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 11.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 8 3-16 cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 28¼ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.00.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 1.00 per bbl. for Strained and 1.00 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.70 for Virgin, $1.70 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

Mr. William Osborn
Gibson City, Ill.

Perfectly Marvellous

35 Years of Misery With Chronic Diarrhœa.

A Perfect Cure by HOOD'S.

"About 38 years ago I got overheated while at work in the harvest field, and was sick abed for three months. When I got on my feet again I found that I had a bad kidney trouble and chronic diarrhœa, which has drawn on me for over 35 years.

Just Think of My Misery.

I dared not eat anything more than would barely keep me alive. For years I felt that my stay on earth would be short. I have times without number been in such distressful pain and aching that I could not turn myself in bed, and I would have to ask my

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

wife to take hold of my hands and turn me. In all these years I employed the best physicians but nothing gave me permanent relief. I had an iron constitution, or I could not have stood the drain upon me.

"In the fall of 1887 I was so weak I could not work. I concluded I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. To my surprise and great joy I soon found that it was doing me good and when I had used 7 bottles I was perfectly cured. It is now 4 years and the

Cure was Perfect and Permanent.

"For the past four years I have enjoyed life and felt better and younger than in any of the 35 years preceding. I endured everything a human being could and live, and I will recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla long as I live." WM. OSBORN, Gibson City, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The Spring.

Of all seasons in the year, is the one for making radical changes in regard to health. During the winter, the system becomes to a certain extent clogged with waste, and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated shops and homes and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome, or the health may be entirely broken down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It expels the accumulation or impurities through the bowels, kidneys, liver, lungs and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality necessary to good health and overcomes that tired feeling.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the great lawgiver. To do good work, man must be at his best. This condition is attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, quickens the appetite, improves digestion, and makes the weak strong.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

The confidence that people have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is the legitimate and natural growth of many years. It has been handed down from parent to child, and is the favorite family medicine in thousands of households.

Messrs. King Bros, have secured the agency for the Japanese Pile Cure; a most wonderful discovery for the Cure of Piles of every kind, which they will sell with a written guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. It is said to be a specific for that terrible and dangerous disease. Get a free sample and try it.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

That cure of Geo. W. Turner of Galway, N. Y., of scrofula, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, was one of the most remarkable on record.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, COCO COLA is on draught.

Japanese Liver Pellets are small, but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cents. Sold at King Bros.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil kill all pains whether internal or external. Sold at King Bros.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KING BROS.,
Druggists and Pharmacist,
—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.

4—13—93 tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

Notice to Policy Holders.

The Atlanta Home Insurance Company and the United Underwriters Insurance Company having withdrawn from Fayetteville, notice is hereby given to the Policy Holders of said Companies that any endorsements desired on outstanding policies must be obtained from the home office in Atlanta, Ga.

4—13—93 3t

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by
KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE GÆLIC,

—with a reputation second to no—

SODA FOUNTAIN

in North Carolina is again in operation. Close attention is promised to every detail in manufacturing

SODA WATER, SYRUPS AND DRINKS

by approved formulas. No pains or expense will be spared in our efforts to deserve the liberal patronage heretofore received.

H. R. HORNE.

4—6—93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACTS WON'T DOWN!

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY GIVES A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF INSURANCE FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID IN.

Mr. J. D. Brooks, Special Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, has been in town for the past few days in the interest of his well known and popular company, and although money matters are so close, he has done some business. The Mutual Benefit is one of the very oldest Companies in America, and has assets amounting to over fifty-one millions of dollars. The official reports made to the Insurance Departments of the different States show that it has paid a larger average dividend than any other American Company. In liberality of policy contracts and fair dealings with its patrons it has no equal. As evidence of what its patrons think of the Company, we give a few of a great number of testimonials from the most prominent and successful business men in the State, as follows:

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE CO., N. C., April 22, 1889.

Mr. John C. Drewry, State Agent Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR:—I am this day in receipt of my policy, No. 149,639, in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., for $20,000 on the ten-payment plan. I commenced insuring my life some fifteen years ago, and have examined various plans and companies. The "Mutual Benefit" I have carefully looked into, and in consideration of its age, great strength, economical management, large dividends and especially the many liberal features of its policy, I pronounce it the most desirable life insurance I know of.

Yours truly,
LAWRANCE S. HOLT.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3, 1892.

Mr. John C. Drewry, State Agent Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—After a careful examination of the condition of the various Life Insurance Companies represented here, and of the policy contracts issued by them, I can say, without hesitation, that I consider the Mutual Benefit head and shoulders above them all, and would prefer a policy in it to any life company I know. I already carry a policy for $5,000 with you, and as soon as I can I shall take another, larger, if possible, than this one.

Yours truly,
B. G. COWPER, Gen. Ins. Ag't.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1891.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I consider the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark a first-rate company and safe in every respect. I have had one policy in the Company for over nineteen years, and have recently taken out another for $10,000 being well pleased with the first and the large dividends return on it.

Respectfully,
I. BATES,
Pres. New Hanover Bank.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1891.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I hold a policy in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company which was taken out in 1874, and I regard the Company one of the best and most reliable institutions of its kind—well managed and safe.

Yours truly,
B. G. WORTH,
of Worth & Worth.

4—13—93

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25 00 UP; PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,
Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4—6—93 tf

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Sale by Order of Court.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., in case of T. S. Lutterloh vs. J. E. Davis I will, on Monday, May 1st, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction for cash, about 30 acres of land, beginning on the bank of Big Rockfish Creek and running S. 8° E. 10 chains 50 links to the corner on the Robeson County Line, then N 74° E 61 chains to a stake; then N. 8° E 9 chains to Rockfish Creek, then up the creek to the beginning.

J. B. SMITH,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.

4—6—93

Young Men
Young Women

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

BY OBTAINING SUBSCRIBERS FOR

The Southern States.

Is a beautifully illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the South. It is full of interest for every resident of the South and ought to be in every Southern household.

Everybody Can Afford It

as it costs only $1.50 per year or 15 cents for a single copy.

We Want an Agent in Every Southern City and Town. Write for sample copies and particulars to the

MANUFACTURERS' RECORD PUBLISHING CO.
Baltimore Md.

4—6—93

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,
JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1893.

PANSEYS.

The finest lot of PANSEYS we ever had. From pots 50 cts. per doz.; from seed-bed 25 cts. per doz. Choice Geraniums in variety 1.00 per doz.; and a full stock of Greenhouse Plants in fine condition. Hydranges; Roses; Sweet Olives; Lauristinus; Acuba Japonica from pots. Pines, Spruces, Arbourvitæs, Hedge-plants and Flowering Shrubs in abundance.

No excuse for sending off for plants.

2—16—93—2m

STORE LOTS

FOR SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made in the cause of J. D. Ballentine and others *ex parte*, approved by His Honor Spier Whitaker, Judge, on March 18th, 1893, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on April 22nd, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., the vacant lot in S. E. corner of the Market Square, known as the "Jamb Store," recently occupied by A. H. Watson, and the warehouse lot adjoining and south of the Hinsdale drug store lot, all of which property is fully described in said order, and in the division of the Staiert or Arey property as of record doth appear.

Terms: Cash.

J. D. BALLENTINE, Commissioner.
CHARLES GLOVER, Auctioneer

N. W. RAY, Att'y.
March 20, 1893.

Can You Read The Future?

Do you know what your condition will be 20 years hence? Will your earning capacity be equal to the support of yourself and family? This is a serious question, yet, you could confidently answer "yes" if you had a twenty-years Tontine Policy in the

Equitable Life

A method which guarantees all the protection furnished by any kind of life insurance, and in addition the largest cash returns to those policy-holders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance. For facts and figures, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company at Hope Mills on Saturday, April 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. C. HOUSTON, JR., Pres't.

3—30—93 3t

Ladies, Insure your Lives!

PROVIDE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

Take a 15 or 20 year Policy. If you die your children will get the money, and if you live to the end of the period, you will get the money yourself. Every mother should insure her life for the benefit of her children.

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Husband and Wife may also be had, payable at the death of the first. Or,

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Business Partners, payable at the death of the first. For Rates, etc., call on or address

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
New York Life, Fayetteville, N. C.

3—30—93 1m

NEW SPRING - STYLES

—IN—

Millinery

—AT—

Miss M. H. SMITH'S.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NORTHERN CITIES WITH COMPLETE STOCK AND LATEST STYLES.

3—23—93 tf

DON'T FORGET THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,
D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Ills. book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts, at Druggists.

MILK

AND CREAM can be kept perfectly fresh and sweet five to seven days WITHOUT USING ICE. Simple, cheap, unfailing. Sample free. Write.

THE PRESERVALINE MFG. CO.,
Sole Mfrs. and Patentees 10 Cedar St., New Nork

Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

4—6—93 5t

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT:

Most Desirable

ARTICLES FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-plated Ware

—AND—

Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son,
Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

THE Confederate War Journal

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY General Marcus J. Wright (Agent of the War Department for the Collection of CONFEDERATE RECORDS.) BEN LA BREE, Associate.

The first number will be issued April 1st Published by THE WAR JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lexington, Ky, and 110 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It will be devoted exclusively to the HISTORY of the CONFEDERATE side of the late WAR BETWEEN the STATES, as the Vice President of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, chose to call this mightiest of modern conflicts and most gigantic of all struggles.

The WAR JOURNAL will be replete with Portraits and Engravings, made from Sketches made by a Corps of Artists, many of whom followed the fortunes of the Confederate Armies, and who justly rank among the Heroes of the War.

They give faithful and Authentic Sketches of places of note, of all Battles, Sieges, Charges, Vessels of War, Naval Engagements, Portraits, Maps, Charts, etc. To the Confederate Veteran these scenes will recall memories of his life on the tented field or quarter deck, of many hard fought battles, of Marches, Bivouacs, Camp Fires, and the numerous scenes and incidents peculiar to the daily life of a soldier or sailor, while to his children and the present generation they convey the reality of war with a vividness which nothing else can convey.

The full history of the Confederacy has hitherto not been written; we have bits and hints, and outlines and colorings here and there, but of the real inner history, the mainspring the motive, the incident, of that vast uprising of the South, how little comparatively has been given to the world. The demanded history will be given in the

CONFEDERATE WAR JOURNAL.

The HISTORY, in the broad way in which it is planned, may take years and years, but each succeeding year will add ripeness and mellowness to the fruitage. The project will be backed by sufficient capital, and the SERVICES of WRITERS of AUTHORITY of all classes who were ACTORS in THE TERRIBLE DRAMA, from the General to the Drummer Boy, and the daughter and wife and mother at home, will add to the CONFEDERATES, story of the WAR. A vast Library of the Correspondence and Orders and Disposings of the Chiefs of the Confederacy will be thrown open to the public.

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March 9, 1893—tf

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became **running sores.** Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old **mother** urged me to try **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

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American Ambassadors at Last.

Philadelphia Times.

The introduction of the rank or title of Ambassador into the diplomatic intercourse of the United States has a real significance that is exactly opposed to its apparent significance. Although the Constitution empowers the President to appoint "ambassadors" as well as "other public ministers," yet the term has not hitherto been employed in our service, for the reason that, by diplomatic traditions, an ambassador is supposed to be the personal representative of his souvereign, and as the United States had no personal sovereign they sent no ambassadors, only ministers or envoys.

The practical disadvantage of this was that as an ambassador always has precedence of a minister, the representative of the United States would be outranked, in formal court etiquette, by the representative of some petty potentate. And of course, as the United States sent no ambassadors to any foreign countries, no foreign countries sent ambassadors to the United States, so that a mission to Washington was actually a less dignified post than a mission to a second-rate European power.

If the distinction between an ambassdor and a minister had remained an actual distinction, this state of affairs must have continued indefinitely, since the United States were not likely to adopt the view of the scarced personality of the sovereign. But as a matter of fact, this view had gradually grown obsolete, and the ambassador had come to be looked upon rather as the personal representative of his nation. This was exemplified by France, whose representative at London or at Berlin bears the same title under the Republic that he bore under the Empire. In the face of the examples like this, there was no longer any propriety in the United States maintaining a verbal distinction that has ceased to carry any real significance.

Congress accordingly, at its last session, authorized the President to appoint ambassadors to those countries that should send representatives of that rank to the United States In response to this Great Britain and France have already raised the rank of their minister at Washington to that of ambassador, and Mr. Eustis will accordingly go to Paris, and Mr. Lincoln's successor, whoever he may be, to London, with a corresponding title. For the first time the foreign legations at Washington will be called embassies and there will be an American embassy, instead of merely a legation, at each of the great capitals of the world.

The thing itself will be exactly the same as before. It is not altered in character or significance by the change of title. It is rather the title that has changed its signification. We have never had an ambassador until we have brought the world practically to accept an idea of what an ambassador should represent—not the person of his sovereign, but the power of national sovereignty.

Sleep and Sleeplessnes

Doctors say that insomnia (sleeplessness) is on the increase, and many of them attribute the difficulty experienced in wooing sleep to the habit of late hours and abbreviated slumbers into which so many fall in this age of breathless haste and dash. A physician asserts that nine hours out of the twenty four should be passed in sleep by adults, though less are needed by the old. A cup of hot milk, sweetened and flavored with freshly-grated nutmeg, is recommended as a sedative. The same authority reminds us that the senses do not fall simultaneously into slumber. After the eyelids have closed the sight, the sense of taste is the next to disappear, after which follow in their order smell, hearing and touch. The sense of smell is the last to awake, hearing being the earliest, after touch, to regain consciousness. As regards the muscles, the slumberous influence begins with the feet, and gradually works its way up to the centre of the nervous action—a fact which explains the often experienced impossibility of sound sleep when the feet are cold or uncomfortably warm. "Everybody," writes "G. A. S." (presumably Mr. G. A. Sala) "has his nostrum for sleeplessness. Dr. Franklin's was to get into another bed. Sir Henry Thompson, I have been told, if he is unable to sleep, gets up and paints. Dr. Benjamin Richardson prescribes a boiled Portugal onion for supper. But may I be permitted to put in a word in favor of a very old French antidote for insomnia—a glass of water, to-wit? This is something more than sugared water, the beverage being flavored with a few drops of orange-flower water. The effect to me has always been inexpressibly soothing and reposeful. Try it."

A Lesson in Punctuality.

Harper's Young People.

Matthias Splitlog, chief of the Wyandottes, lives in Kansas and is known to be worth about $1,000,000. He is supposed to be the richest Indian in America. He can neither read nor write, but by his native shrewdness has acquired large tracts of land in Kansas and Missouri, as well as houses and lots in Kansas City.

Some white men were negotiating with him for the purchase of a certain lot of land. The price was finally agreed upon, $140,000, and they were to meet him at a certain bank in Kansas City at 10 o'clock. There and then the money was to be paid and the papers signed.

On the appointed morning old Matthias entered the bank a few minutes before the hour and took a seat, with his eye upon the clock. The minute hand reached 12, and the clock began to strike. The Indian rose, and at the last stroke he walked out of the building.

He had gone only a block or two before he met the capitalists hurrying to keep their appointment. They begged him to return, but he refused. If they wished to deal with him, he would meet them at the bank the next day at 10 o'clock.

That time the white men were on hand, but when they offered the Indian the price agreed upon for the land he declined to take it. The $140,000 was yesterday's price. To-day they might have the property for $160,000. Talking was useless, and they paid the additional $20,000.

It was a dear lesson in punctuality.

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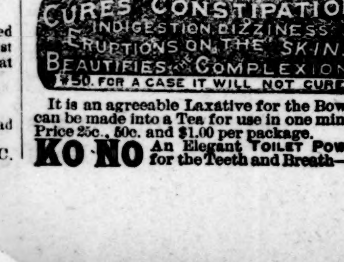

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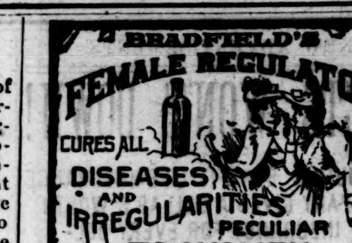

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They are invaluable to anyone who drives. Can be attached to any shaft vehicle in ten minutes and render a smashup from runaway teams unlikely.

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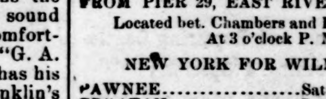

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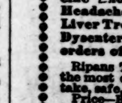

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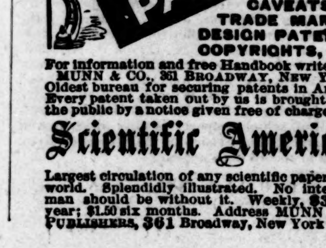

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect March 12th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 a. m
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 a. m
Arrive Madison,	11:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke. and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and south-west.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

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Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.	No. 15, Daily.	No. 41, Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 55, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M	
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	......
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	......
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	......	......	......	......
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	......	......	......	......
					P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	......
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	......	......	2 00	......	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	......	8 34	3 25	......	5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40	6 05	......	8 30

		No. 47 Daily.			
		P. M.		A M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	......	7 58	......
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	......	8 43	......
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 47	......	9 55	......
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	......	11 35	......
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 66.	No. 14, Daily.	No. 40, Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30	......	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	......	11 48	9 34	......	9 50
Leave Selma....	......	1 14	......	......	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	..	1 58	11 30	......	12 50

			No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	......	8 00	4 00	......
Leave Magnolia	11 10	......	9 30	5 40	......
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	......	10 33	6 59	......
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	......	11.15	7 48	......

			No. 14 Daily.		
	A. M.	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	1 58	11 30	7 48	......
Ar Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	......
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	......	......	......	......
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	......	......	......	......
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	......
Arrive Weldon..	3 05	3 45	1 01	9 30	......
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 5:15 P M, Halifax 5:35 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:23 P M. Greenville 7:58 P M., Kinston 9:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 6:35 P. M., Parmele 7:40 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:10 P M, Sunday 2:50 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:50 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7.15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11 30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41. 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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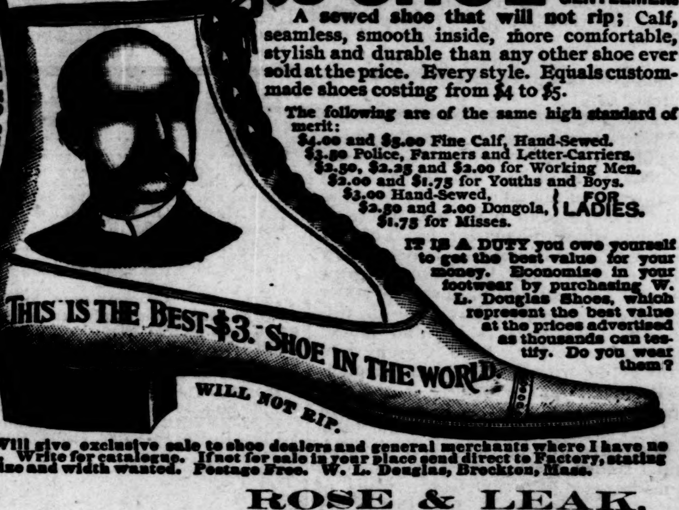

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